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TRIPLE-A FACTS

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Contents

The Take-off.	Page 2
Why Grow More in '44?	Page 3
Dry Beans	Page 5
Milk.	Page 6
Potatoes.	Page 7
Sugar Beets	Page 8
Legume and Grass Seeds.	Page 10
Victory Gardens	Page 12
The Landing	Page 13

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A DIGEST OF FACTUAL MATERIAL FOR COMMUNITY COMMITTEEMEN AND OTHER PATRIOTS WHO WILL HELP COLORADO FARMERS SECURE MAXIMUM PRODUCTION OF WAR ESSENTIALS THIS YEAR, WITH ALL-OUT AID OF ALL U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AGENCIES.

SLOGAN: "GROW MORE IN '44"

Official publication of the Colorado State Committee
of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, Fort Collins, Colo.
(S-792)

GROW MORE

IN '44

The Take-off

The purpose of this little publication is given on the cover page. It comes to you with the sincere good wishes of the Colorado State AAA Committee.

It is prompted by the realization that as farmers we are facing the supreme test of our lives. If we fail to deliver this year, the cause of FREEDOM may languish throughout the world.

Never did so much depend on so many. And in the light of preliminary reports from the field, the prospect is none too encouraging.

We intend to be perfectly frank with you in these pages. The picture will carry the wart as well as the dimple. Here are a few straws in the wind:

An analysis of the sign-up in one county, with 42% of the ACP farms, 24% of the farmland, and 38% of the cropland accounted for, reveals that if the present proportions are maintained through to completion, plantings of dry edible beans will reach 61% of the county goal; sugar beets, 87%; grain sorghums, 328%; forage sorghums, 151%; wheat, 107%; barley, 179%; oats, 135%; corn, 156%; alfalfa, 122%; pasture, 172%; tame hay, 100%; commercial vegetables, 148%; cattle and calves, 87%; cows and heifers, 110%; sheep, 181%; chickens raised, 87%; turkeys, 161%; hens and pullets, 76%; sows for spring farrow, 73%; for fall farrow, 105%.

Although this is a sizeable cross-section, indicating perhaps a definite trend, future shifts could easily bring the county totals into more wholesome relationship with the goals. The worry is intensified, however, by preliminary reports from other states indicating that the Western Region is falling down on such important crops as dry beans, dry peas, and sugar beets; also that forage crops and feed grains are lagging in some of the states. With our top-heavy beef cattle numbers, and with hog and poultry numbers high, a feed shortage could be extremely dangerous.

WHY GROW MORE IN '44?

Our country's striking power and defensive strength are geared to the productive capacity of our farms. Demands for food, now at an all-time peak, are still increasing. By next year, when most of the '44 crops will be consumed, this country will be called upon to feed many millions more people—possibly to feed them on partial diets or for part of the year, but yet more—than in either 1943 or 1944.

Even to fulfill the all-important requirements of our armed forces and our civilians and to help meet the minimum needs of liberated people calls for another gigantic effort by American farmers in 1944, surpassing even the preparations and hard work which yielded a record-smashing output of food in 1943.

In any year, it is impossible because of the whims of Nature and other unforeseeable developments to predict either food requirements or food production with final accuracy. In wartime, the even greater uncertainties of military developments multiply the hazards of forecasting food needs or supplies.

We do know these facts about present and prospective requirements:

1. Our armed forces expect to have 11.3 million men in uniform, including an additional 2.5 million men overseas, by the end of the year. The Army, with 7.7 million men, keeps a 270-day food reserve for every man overseas and a 90-day reserve for every man stationed in this country. Present estimates allocate about 13.5 percent of our total food supply to meet military requirements.

2. Continuing successes of United Nations forces lengthen military supply lines and liberate millions of underfed men, women, and children. Our military strategy, our humanitarianism, and our hopes for an enduring peace prompt us to give these people at least the minimum food necessary to restore their strength and self-sufficiency.

3. The food we send the soldiers and peoples of Britain and Russia helps defeat our enemies just as surely as the food we provide our own fighters—and without risk to our own men. Present allocations call for sharing around 11.5 percent of our 1944 food supply with our Allies through Lend-lease.

4. Civilian demands for food are the largest in our history. Under rationing and the great expansion in employment and purchasing power, people in the lower income groups are eating better than ever before. Far from being neglected, civilians are being allocated 75 percent of the 1944 food supply—about the same proportion they ate last year. As a whole, American civilians are better fed than they were before Pearl Harbor.

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—Interesting Facts and Factors—

The average soldier eats half again as much food in the army as he ate in civilian life.Half-starvation anywhere in the world breeds warped bodies and fanatic minds.***Before the war England produced only 40 percent of her food requirements. By plowing up lawns, golf courses and by other drastic measures England now produces around two-thirds of her needs.***When the Ukraine and North Caucasus were overrun, Russia lost more than 40 percent of her normal food production.***Nearly all food shipped to Russia goes directly to the Russian army.***Food "shortages" exist in the United States only in the sense that some of us cannot buy all of every kind of food that we are able and willing to pay for.***Military purchases of U.S. food in 1943 increased 75 percent over 1942; supplies of U.S. food for Lend-lease and export increased 57 percent.

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TO MAINTAIN OUR SCORE
WE MUST GROW MORE
IN '44

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Why We Need More. . .

. . . In '44

DRY BEANS

National goal: 3,048,000 acres
....11 percent more than 1943
Colorado goal: 500,000 acres
....16 percent below 1943

The increased needs....To meet continually growing civilian, **military**, and Lend-lease requirements.

1. Beans, a traditional army and navy food, still are an important item of diet for our fighters. They will need about 14 percent of the dry bean supply in 1944. A soldier eats 11.5 pounds of beans a year, nearly 2.5 pounds more than a civilian. U.S. Military and war services used over 233 million pounds of dry beans in 1943.

2. Civilians ate 8.7 pounds of dry beans per capita last year. In 1944 they will need around 1.2 billion pounds in order to maintain the same per capita consumption.

3. Lend-lease shipments in 1943 took over 324 million pounds of dry beans. Most of the beans sent to Russia and the United Kingdom are eaten by the fighting men. In 1944 our Allies will need approximately 25 percent of the supply.

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---Interesting Facts and Factors---

Dry beans have high nutritive value and low cost; they pack well, ship well, and keep well, which makes for convenience in handling and storing.A 100-pound sack of dry beans will feed 100 soldiers for 30 days.***Dry beans are good body builders. They have a high protein content, and contain good amounts of carbohydrate, high calcium and phosphate content, considerable iron, important quantities of vitamin B₁, riboflavin, and niacin, and a high calory count.***The 1944 production goal of 24,873,000 bags of 100 pounds each would mean the equivalent of 6,815,000 pounds a day, 284,000 pounds an hour, 4,700 pounds a minute.***The navy requires 1,500 pounds of dry beans to feed 1,000 sailors for 30 days.

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Why We Need More....

....In '44

M I L K

National goal: 121 billion pounds

.....2 percent more than in 1943

Colorado goal: 1,120,000,000 pounds

.....1 percent more than in 1943

The Increased Needs....Demands from all consumers—soldiers, civilians, Allies—for dairy products have been increasing faster than almost any other food.

1. It takes one and one-half quarts of milk a day to supply the daily ration of the average man in uniform for butter, cheese, evaporated and fluid milk. Over a year's time, this demand requires approximately the full-time production of one cow for every four men. Military requirements for evaporated milk in 1944 are 66 percent above 1943.

2. Civilians are consuming one-fourth again as much milk as they did before the war. With greater purchasing power and with shortages of many other popular foods, their demands for milk are greater than the supply which can be fairly allocated to them. However, there will be enough milk for civilians in 1944 to take care of their essential dietary needs.

3. For our Allies, dried milk and cheddar cheese carry more balanced food value per unit of shipping space than any other food. Shipments of milk products to Russia have more than doubled during the past year. Nearly all the dairy products sent to Russia are consumed at the fighting fronts and in military hospitals. In Russian cities, milk is given only to children under six years of age. Less than one-twentieth of our total butter supply is scheduled for Lend-lease shipments this year.

4. Liberated areas....their minimum needs for U.S. dairy products cannot be estimated but it is safe to assume that the needs of all these peoples will be increasing.

The Continuing Needs....U.S. Civilians consumed 84 percent—100 billion pounds—of our milk supply in 1943.

Why We Need More....

....In '44

P O T A T O E S

National goal: 3,519,000 acres
....3 percent over 1943
Colorado goal: 90,000 acres
....5 percent over 1943

The Increased Needs....To offset part of the relatively smaller supplies of certain other foods, as well as to supply our armed forces and increasing civilian demand.

1. The military forces will take around 24 million bushels of potatoes in the raw state and 20 million bushels dehydrated. A soldier eats about 4 bushels per year---nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels more than a civilian.

2. Because potatoes are one of the foods which can be dehydrated readily, large quantities can be shipped overseas. In 1943, deliveries of potatoes to the United Nations amounted to 5,523,978 pounds in the dehydrated form, 34,145,793 pounds canned, and 1,700,080 pounds fresh.

3. Civilian consumption of potatoes in recent years has been at 130 pounds per capita. The 1944 production goal is based on expectation that per capita consumption will reach 135 pounds this year. The total requirements of potatoes for civilian food in 1944 are expected to be 322.5 million bushels.

4. Industrially potatoes are used to make starch which may take 10 million bushels in 1944. Around 57 bushels will be needed for seed during the coming year.

---Interesting Facts and Factors---

Potatoes are important sources of iron, vitamin B, and vitamin C. They also contain calcium, phosphorus, and nicotinic acid, the pellagra-preventing vitamin.Potato starch is used for sizing and finishing cotton textiles, balloon cloth, and parachute material. It also is used to manufacture dextrine, soluble starch, malt sugar, confectionary, and nitro-starch explosives.***U.S. spud production in '43 was the largest on record, exceeding the 1942 crop by 25 percent. The 1943 yield of 139 bushels per acre also set a record.

Why We Need More....

....In '44

SUGAR BEETS

National goal: 951,000 planted acres, up 54%

Colorado goal: 175,000 planted acres, up 24%

The Increased Needs....Chiefly for greater military and industrial consumption; also to increase feed supply.

1. To assist in meeting increased military uses for sugar and in maintaining household and industrial allowances and to supplement relief supplies, the normal acreage of sugar beets was suggested by War Food Administration for 1944.

2. More beet sugar is needed to supplement supplies of cane sugar materials which are being diverted to the production of industrial alcohol for making explosives and synthetic rubber. A quantity of sugarcane from which one million tons of sugar could be manufactured will be diverted to the making of industrial alcohol this year.

3. United Nations' supplies are inadequate to meet their requirements. Production of sugar beets affords the quickest method of increasing the total sugar supply, since the time from seed to sack is only 6 to 9 months. United States. sugarcane requires at least one year to mature.

The Continuing Needs....For civilians and our Allies.

1. Sugar supplies available to the United Nations must be shared with our fighting Allies. Britain and Russia in particular require substantial quantities of sugar.

2. Three years ago, the United States had ample sugar on hand and sources of plentiful supplies in off-shore areas. When the Japs took the Philippines, we lost a source of about one million tons of sugar a year. Occupation of Java cost the United Nations another important source of supply. Russia's loss of the Ukraine placed the largest sugar beet producing area in the world under Nazi domination.

Why We Need More....

....In '44

—Interesting Sugar Facts and Factors—

Diversion of sugarcane into industrial alcohol manufacture this year will release approximately 66 million bushels of grain for livestock feed and other purposes. In normal times, the principal agricultural raw material used in manufacture of industrial alcohol has been blackstrap molasses, a by-product of cane sugar manufacture. Because of the tremendous demand for industrial alcohol for war purposes, high-test molasses containing all of the sugar taken from sugarcane is now produced for alcohol manufacture. Requirements for industrial alcohol in 1944 are three times greater than in 1942.Sugar, a source of quick fuel for the body, also is an excellent preservative and improves the taste of many abundant foods, such as cereals and grain products.***The average American fighting man uses about twice as much sugar as he did as a civilian. Because sugar is a concentrated quick-energy food, it is customarily included in ration kits.***Proposed government price support programs for 1944 include provision for sugar beet prices averaging \$12.50 per ton for sugar beets of average quality. This will be the highest price ever received by growers. The next highest was \$11.74 per ton in 1919.***An average ton of sugar beets will yield approximately 300 pounds of granulated sugar, 100 pounds of dried pulp (a good supplementary feed for livestock), 80 pounds of molasses (used for making yeast and citric acid), and a large quantity of tops, also excellent livestock feed.***One acre of sugar beets averaging 14.4 tons of beets will provide about 3,800 pounds of sugar, about 80 pounds of compressed yeast, and enough tops, if fully recovered, and pulp to produce about 125 pounds of dressed meat.***Wet pulp and tops are fed particularly to beef cattle and sheep and locally to dairy cattle. Pulp is dried for shipment and feeding dairy cattle at long distances from pasture.

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MORE BEETS

MORE EATS

IN '44

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Why We Need More....

....In '44 .

LEGUME AND GRASS SEEDS

The Needed Increase....Chiefly because of recent small harvests....Essential to maintain domestic seedings and for export to liberated areas.

1. Supplies of most legume and grass seeds are extremely short. Increases are essential if there are to be sufficient new seedings for hay and pasture production and for sod acreage in rotations. New seedings in 1943 were the smallest in years.

2. Pasture and forage crops are vital to livestock production, being particularly important at this time because of the increased human need for proteins. This production must be maintained at maximum levels to supply nutrition-rich dairy and meat products.

3. Nations liberated from Nazi domination should have seed quickly to help reestablish themselves. Supplying them with seed will make their devastated lands more productive and will lessen the drain upon our own supplies of food.

The Continuing Needs....To provide pasture and forage and to maintain acreage in regular crop rotations.

1. Growing of grass and legume crops has an important bearing upon future per acre yields of other crops. The desired acreage of the legumes and grasses cannot be maintained, however, unless there is a much larger harvest in 1944 than in either of the last two years. Neither can Lend-lease demands for seed be met.

2. Land under wartime production strain must have legumes and grasses to maintain and restore fertility, and must have cover to prevent erosion.

3. Seed production fluctuates greatly because of weather conditions. Since the 1944 acreage generally is the smallest in many years, it is important that more than the usual proportion be harvested despite inclinations to convert the crop to feed.

Why We Need More....

....In '44

The Situation for Critical Seeds

ALFALFA - Alfalfa seed supplies are the smallest in many years, particularly northernseed. About 56 million pounds were used by American farmers in 1943. With smaller seedings in 1943, it is likely the acreage of alfalfa hay will decline from about 15 to 14 million acres this year.

RED CLOVER - Supplies of red clover seed have been declining since 1940. With only about 80 million pounds on hand, and probable imports of only 20,000 pounds, our total supply in 1944 will be about 90 percent of a year ago. There have been requests for more than 4 million pounds for export but very little can be shipped because of the urgent need in this country.

ALSIKE CLOVER - Two small crops of alsike clover seed have reduced our supply to about 14 million pounds, about two-thirds of normal. By cutting exports to 10 percent of last year and importing one million pounds we can provide for approximately 90 percent of normal use in 1944.

SWEET CLOVER - Production of sweet clover seed in 1943 was the smallest since 1922 and only about one-half the 10-year average. Carryover of old seed is very low. Total U. S. supply in 1944 will be less the usual seeding.

LADINO CLOVER - This clover is rapidly becoming popular in northeastern states as a pasture legume. It would take more than one million pounds of seed to meet the indicated demand for 1944. This is three times the harvest in either of the last two years.

ORCHARD GRASS - Present supplies of orchard grass total only 6 million pounds compared with requests for more than 8 million pounds. The United Kingdom with a great need for orchard grass to maintain pastures, has asked for more than 4 million pounds. Requirements in the U.S. annually range from 2 to 3 million pounds, but only about 1.2 million pounds was used last year. The supply for 1944 is far below normal domestic consumption.

SUDAN GRASS - Since Sudan grass is generally recognized as the most desirable emergency forage crop in case of drought, a large reserve supply is needed. Present supplies are inadequate to meet normal demands.

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Why We Need More....

....In '44

VICTORY GARDENS

National goal: 22 million gardens

....2 million more than last year

Colorado goal: 145,000 gardens

....19,500 more than last year

The Increasing Needs....For home-garden food which will make more commercially-grown food available for military and export requirements and at the same time save labor, transportation, and materials required for commercial production and distribution.

1. Nearly two-fifths of our commercially canned vegetables are being allocated to non-civilian consumers this year (compared with less than one-third last year). As for fresh vegetables, the army alone plans to buy one billion dollars' worth of perishable foods, including many vegetables, this year.

2. Civilian consumption of fresh vegetables has increased greatly in recent years. Rationing of meat, butter, and certain other foods makes it more important than ever that civilians get an abundance of vegetables and fruits to insure a balanced diet.

3. Victory Gardens offer provident-minded families, both in the city and in the country, a chance to provide all or an important part of their own vegetable requirements.

The Key Production Areas....Every suitable plat of fertile land...the backyard, the vacant lot down the street, the community plot.

---Interesting Facts and Factors---

Victory Gardens produced eight million tons of food in 1943. This output would fill 160,000 freight cars or 800 Liberty ships.Nutritionists advise the planting of more "leafy" and "yellow" vegetables. The most valuable garden "crops" (from the standpoint of labor and land required vs. food value received) are tomatoes, string beans, carrots, cabbage, and onions.***Victory Gardeners should not only grow all the food possible, they should also see that none of their output is wasted. Surpluses usually can be canned, preserved, dried, or stored.

The Landing

And so we come to the end of the first edition, if edition is the correct word. We hope the effort meets with your approval. . .that it will help you help your neighbors reap greater harvests this year. . .harvests that will add up to victory for the Allied forces. . .victory and lasting peace. . . .These are the main goals for which we strive. . .and if we fail to reach them, we fail in everything.

In future issues we would like to discuss some of the problems that confront you as contact men on the farm front . . .and to this end we would welcome your suggestions. . . even a postal card would do.

The common theme today is post-war planning. . .so common, in fact, that it could become little more than a fad. . . . We have a notion that any workable farm plan must come from farmers. . . .So we'd like to see you get your thinking caps on. . .and give us the benefit of your suggestions.

After the war is over, after the break of the dawn of peace. . .when the boys come marching home—what then? We can. . .will. . .must defer our building and rebuilding projects. . .homes. . .barns. . .fences until then. . . .But if we allow our soil to get away from us, we are lost. That is one rebuilding project we dare not postpone. Our present practice program, streamlined for war, is therefore of the utmost importance—this year.

But what of the future—next year and next? How can the farmers contribute to a better way of life for all? And what part should the Government play. . .your Government? Think it over. Get it off at arm's length and look it squarely in the face. Then put it on paper. . .in your own words. . .and send it to us. . .meaning you and you and youOne hundred such letters. . .and we're on our way! What say?

---TELL US MORE IN '44---

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